

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SECRET

Paragraph

Preventive Medicine	SUMMATION	1
Veterinary Affairs	of	2
Medical and Hospital	NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES	3
Supply	in	14
Excavation	JAPAN	27
Public Assistance		32
Social Security		39
Repatriation		41
Vital Statistics		43

Number 28

January 1948

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control Drives

1. Reports from various sections of the country where typhus control drives are in progress list the following number of persons vaccinated during the period 1 December 1947 through 13 January 1948: (1) all prison inmates; (2) Osaka, 512,743 since 31 December; (3) Kyoto, 200,000; (4) Kobe, 100,000; (5) Kyoto, 51,000; and (6) Sakai, 90,157 since 31 December.

PART IV

SOCIAL

Sanitation

2. The Ministry of Welfare is conducting a series of short courses for village-wide sanitation, waterworks and water conservation in six key cities, with assistance of the Japan Water Works and Sewerage Association instructing in improvement of water treatment in plant operation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Health Education

3. The Public Health Team completed its tour of the Region on 10 January with a reported attendance of 300,000 persons since 1 November.

Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	Page 307
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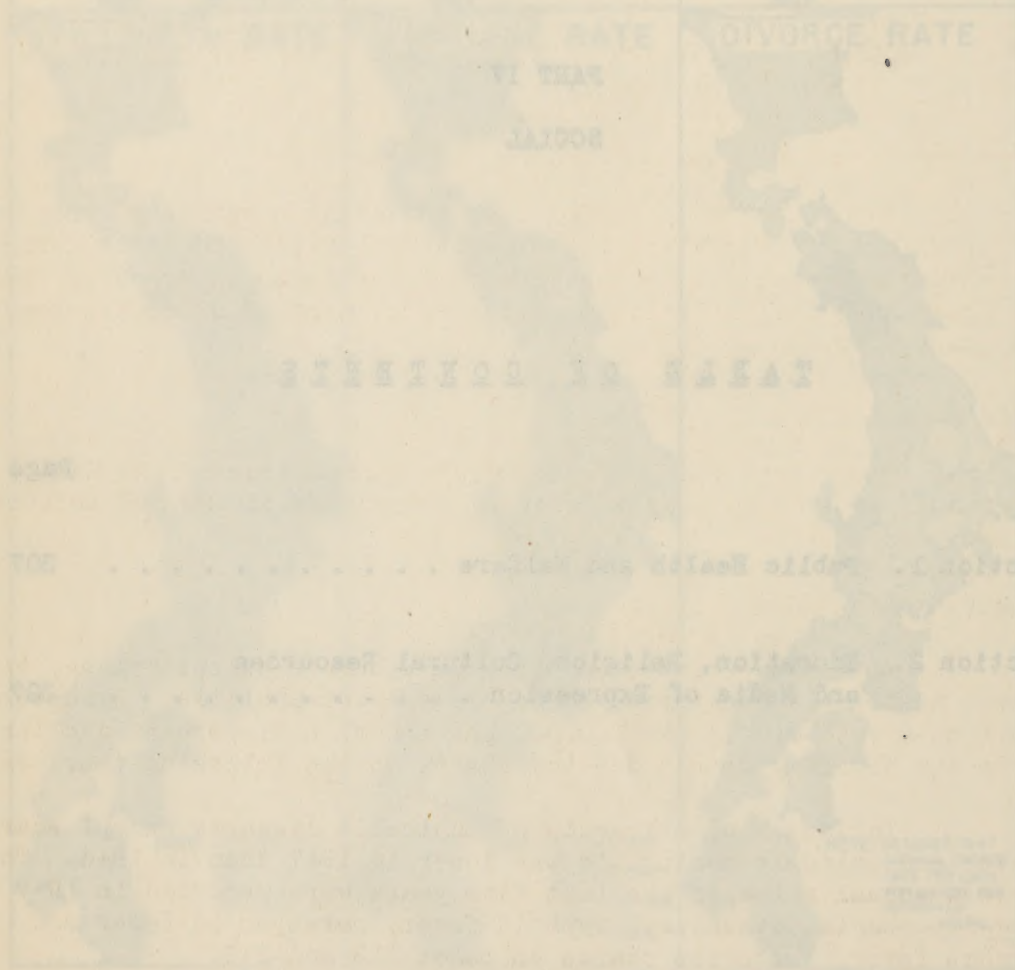
Communicable Disease Data

Section 2. Education, Religion, Cultural Resources and Media of Expression	327
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Fall to a rate of 4.2 per 100,000 per annum, a 71-percent decline from the November rate. See the charts on the following four pages.

Incidence of all acute communicable diseases except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis was lower in 1947 than in 1946. The lowest annual rates in the last five years were recorded in 1947 for diphtheria, typhus, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and typhus fever. Note the charts on pages 313 and 314.

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS



SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine	1
Veterinary Affairs.	5
Medical and Hospital Administration	9
Supply.	14
Narcotics	27
Public Assistance	35
Social Security	39
Repatriation.	41
Vital Statistics.	42

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control Drives

1. Reports from various sections of the country where typhus control drives are in progress list the following number of persons vaccinated during the period 1 December 1947 through 13 January 1948: (1) all prison inmates; (2) Osaka, 343,748 since 31 December; (3) Hyogo, 266,528; (4) Kobe, 94,295; (5) Kyoto, 51,034; and (6) Hokkaido, 90,157 since 31 December.

Sanitation

2. The Ministry of Welfare is conducting a series of short courses for waterworks engineers, bacteriologists and water chemists in six key cities, with members of the Japan Water Works and Sewerage Association instructing in improvement of water treatment in plant operations.

Health Education

3. The Public Health Train completed its tour of the Kanto region on 16 January with a reported attendance of 300,000 persons since 1 November.

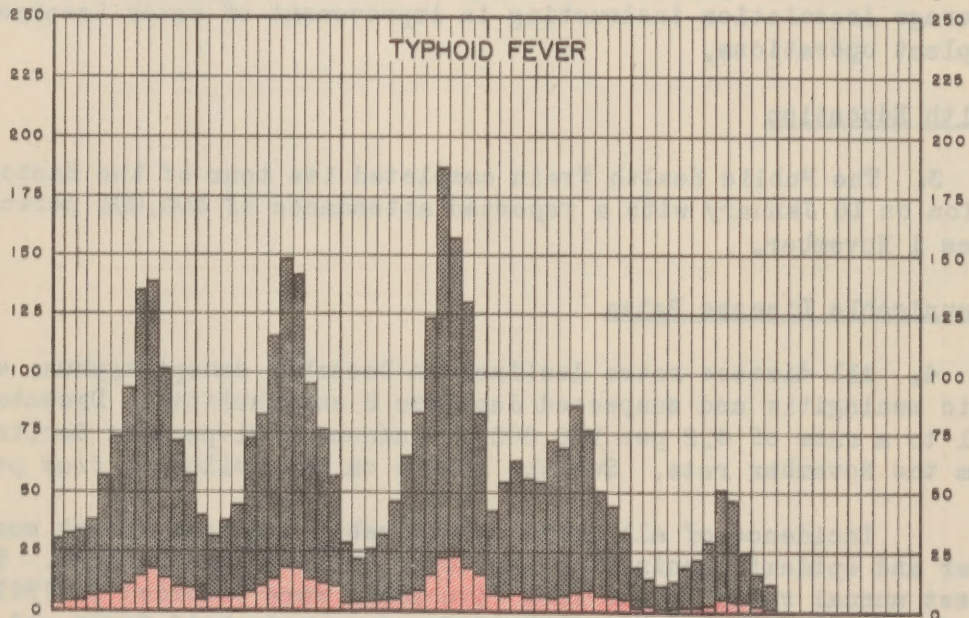
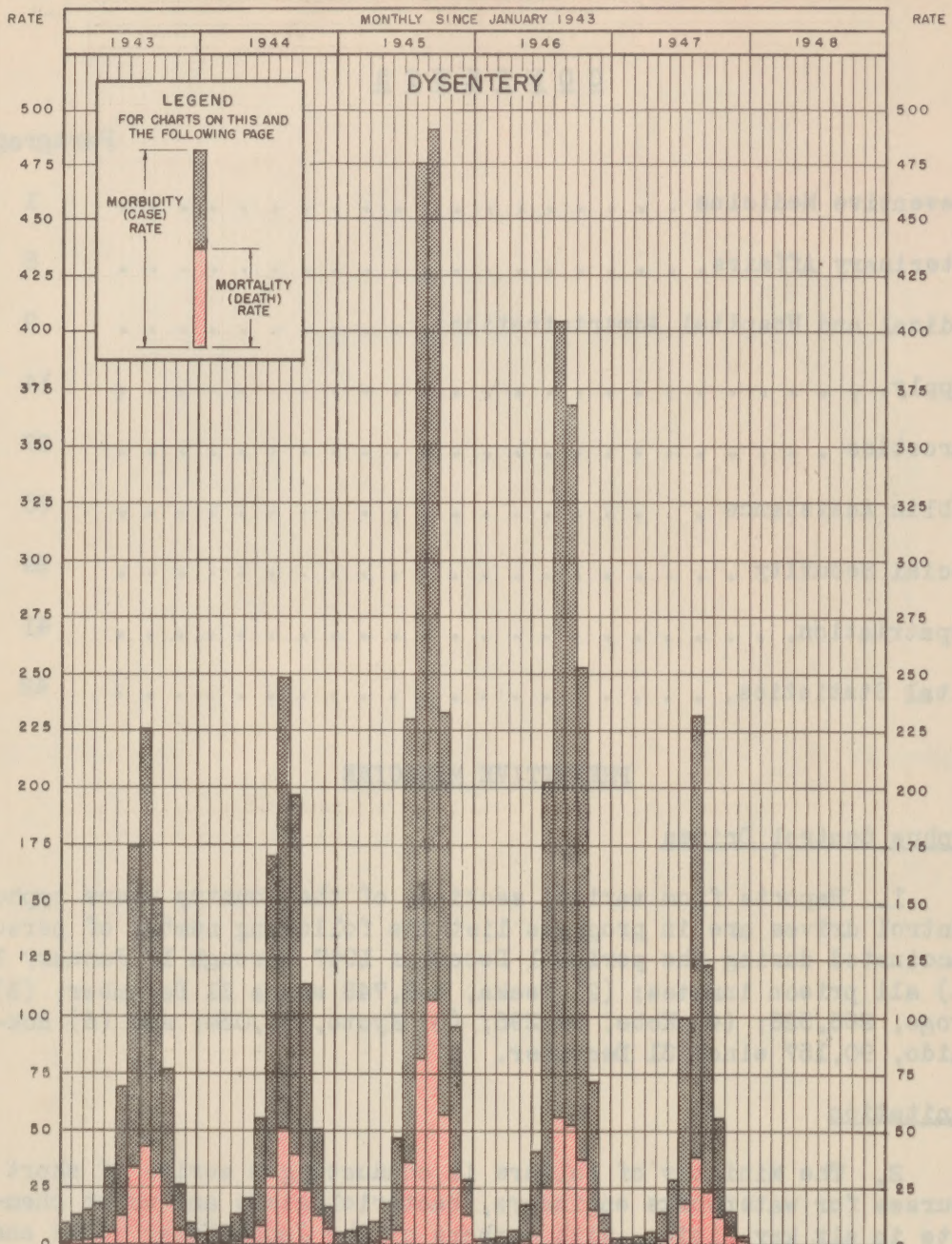
Communicable Disease Rates

4. All disease rates declined in December except typhus, epidemic meningitis and suspected Japanese B encephalitis. Dysentery fell to a rate of 4.2 per 100,000 per annum, a 71-percent decline from the November rate. See the charts on the following four pages.

Incidence of all acute communicable diseases except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis was lower in 1947 than in 1946. The lowest annual rates in the last five years were recorded in 1947 for diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and typhus fever. Note the charts on pages 312 and 313.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



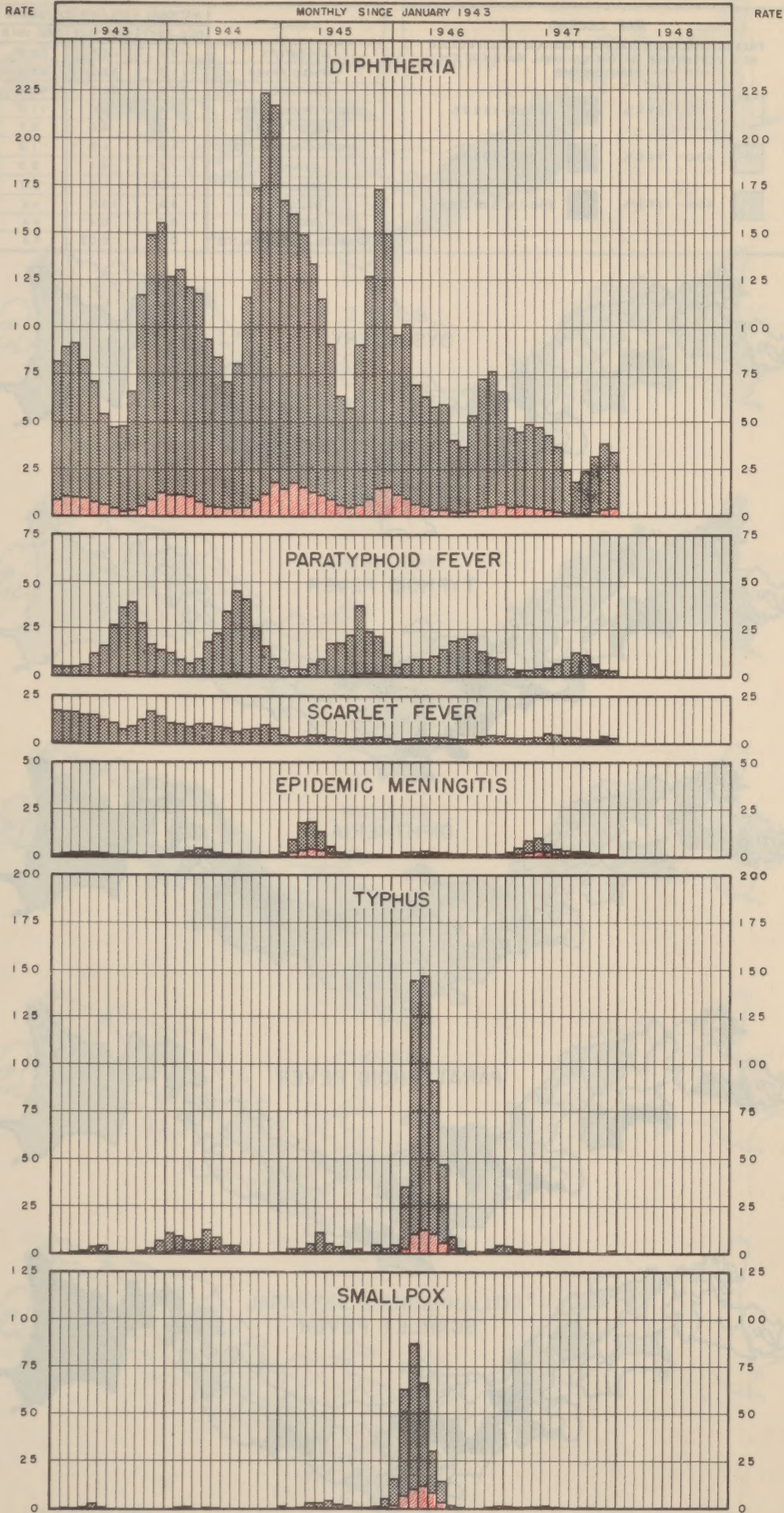
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE,
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JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 96 A

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



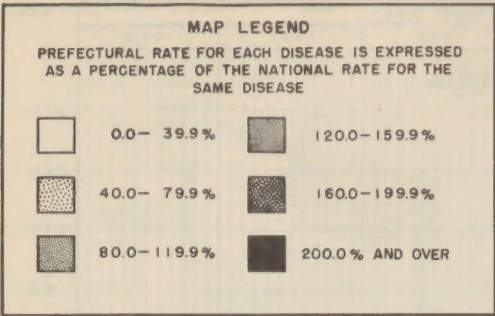
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

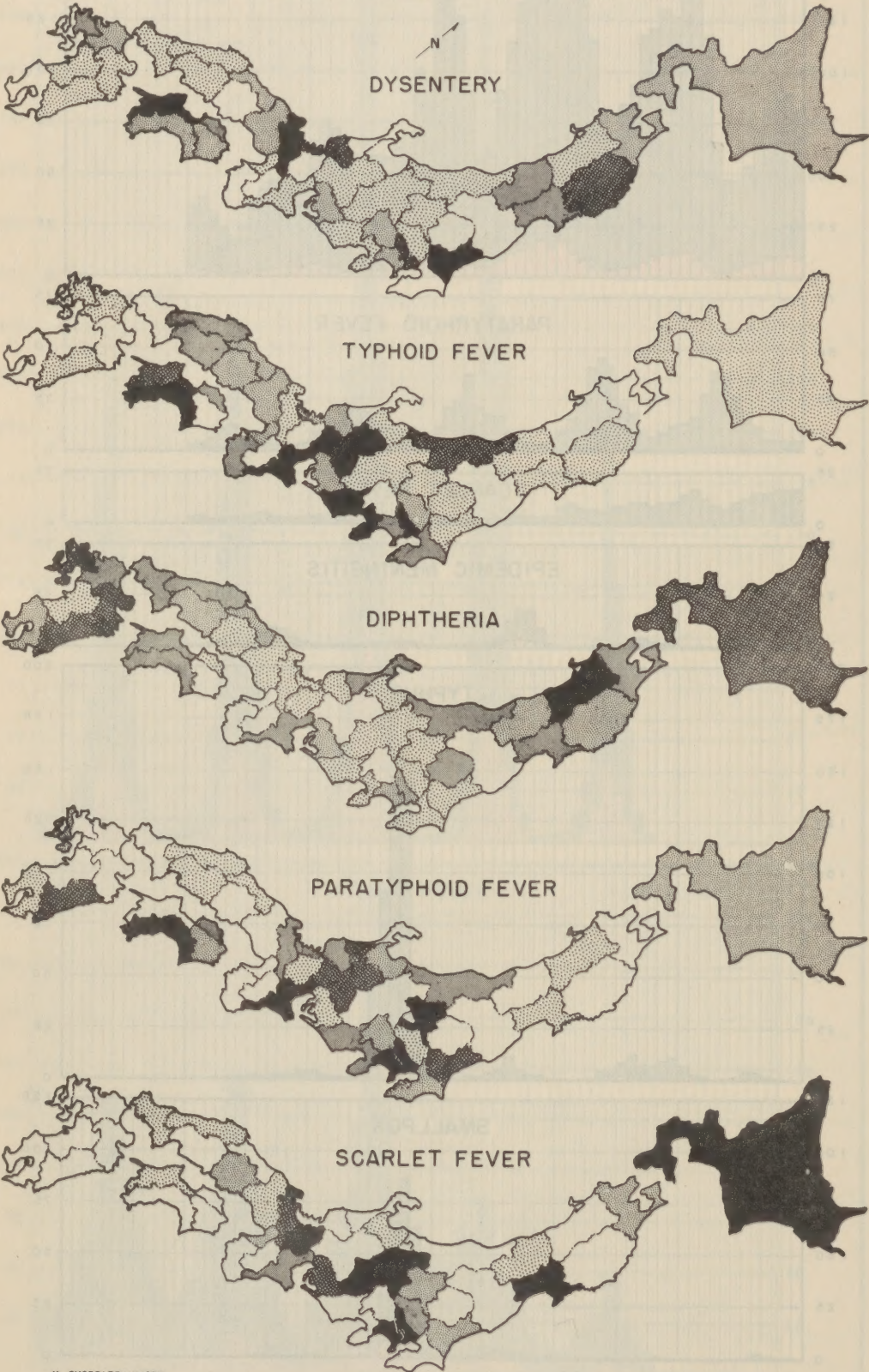
NUMBER 96 B

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · DECEMBER 1947



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	DEC 1947	DEC 1946	DEC 1945
DYSENTERY	4.2	13.5	28.9
TYPHOID FEVER	11.7	33.2	83.6
DIPHTHERIA	33.9	65.7	149.6
PARATYPHOID FEVER	3.4	9.0	11.0
SCARLET FEVER	3.0	4.0	2.7
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	1.8	1.5	1.2
TYPHUS	1.5	4.1	2.5
SMALLPOX	0.02	1.4	5.7
MALARIA	4.8	14.5	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.4	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS*	0.1	0.03	NA



* SUSPECTED CASES.

NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

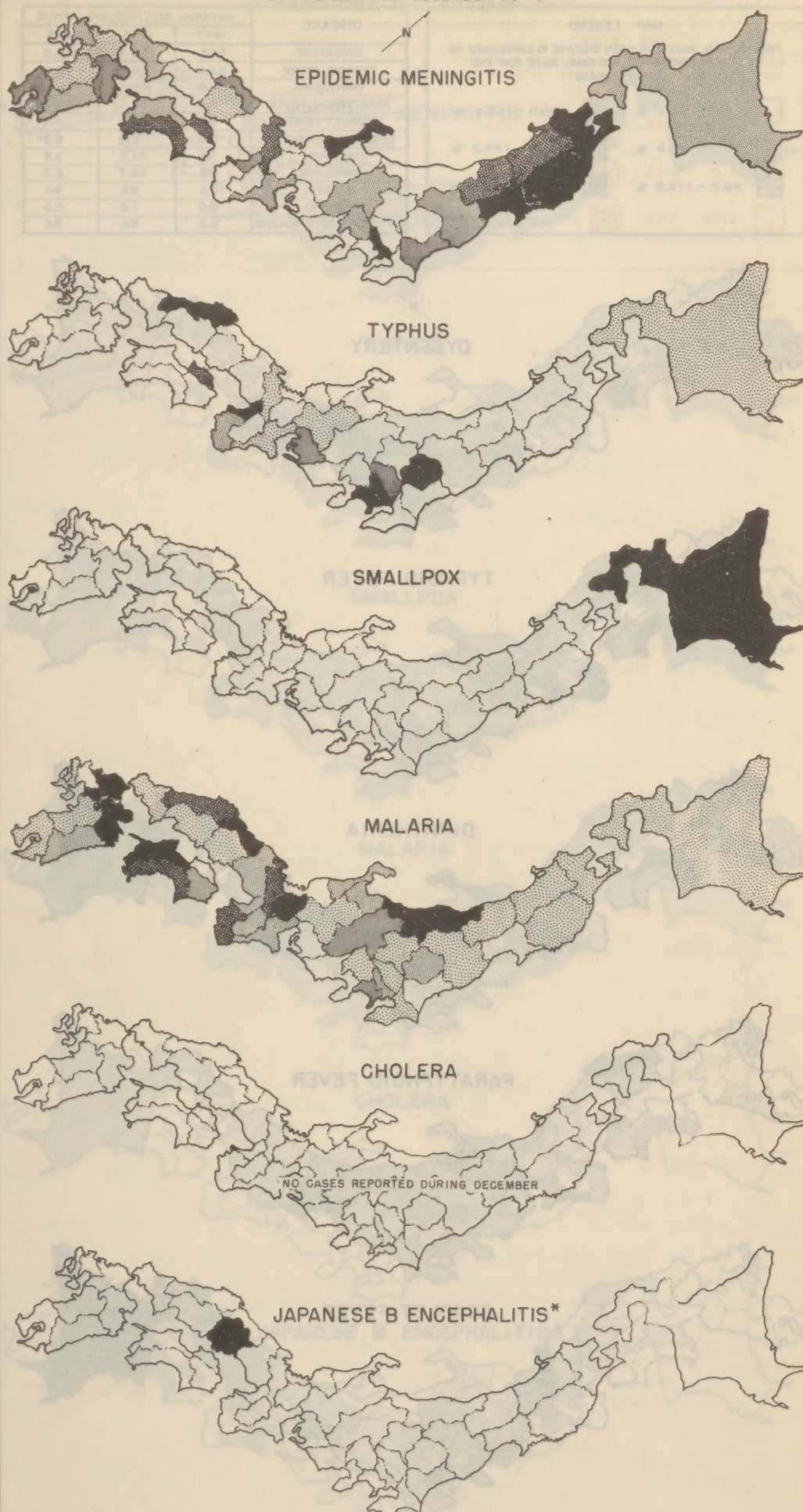
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JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 97A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · DECEMBER 1947



* SUSPECTED CASES

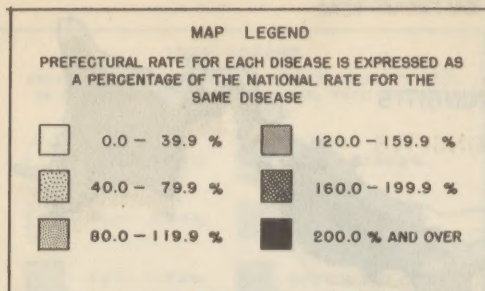
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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JAPAN · JAN 48

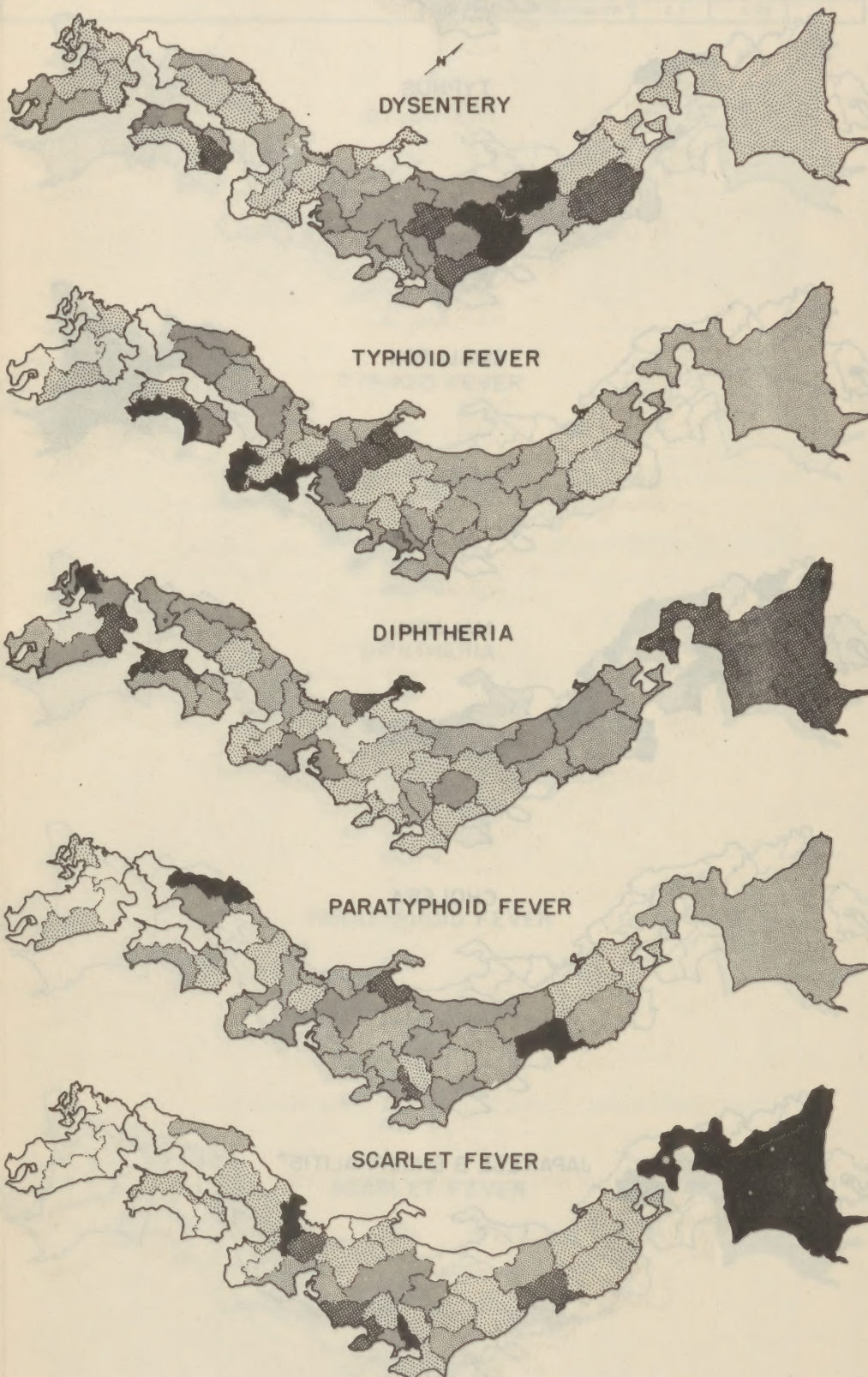
NUMBER 97B

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · 1947 CALENDAR YEAR



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000 / ANNUM		
	1947	1946	1945
DYSENTERY	50.5	116.8	138.0
TYPHOID FEVER	22.9	59.2	82.9
DIPHTHERIA	36.4	65.5	122.8
PARATYPHOID FEVER	6.1	12.1	14.7
SCARLET FEVER	3.4	2.9	3.4
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.3	2.0	6.3
TYPHUS	1.4	41.5	3.5
SMALLPOX	0.5	23.7	2.3
MALARIA	15.2	NA	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	1.6	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.3	NA	NA



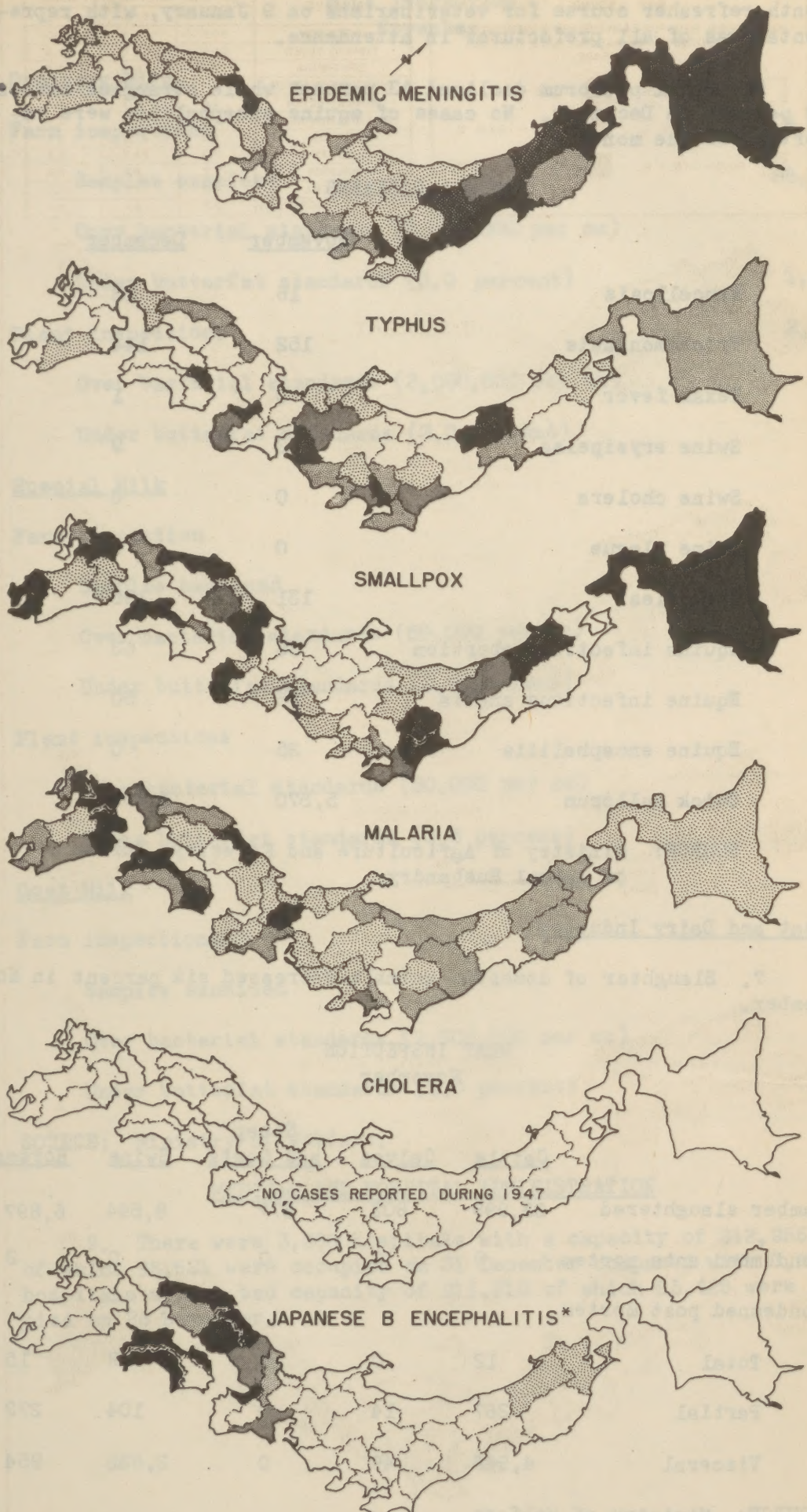
* SUSPECTED CASES.
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS. NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
 GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 98A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · 1947 CALENDAR YEAR



* SUSPECTED CASES.
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 98 B

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

5. The Public Health Institute initiated a comprehensive two-month refresher course for veterinarians on 9 January, with representatives of all prefectures in attendance.

6. Chick pullorum declined 43 percent while strangles increased 49 percent in December. No cases of equine encephalitis were reported for the month.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Brucellosis	16	13
Trichomoniasis	152	144
Texas fever	0	1
Swine erysipelas	3	9
Swine cholera	0	3
Swine plague	0	1
Strangles	131	195
Equine infectious abortion	66	63
Equine infectious anemia	66	50
Equine encephalitis	25	0
Chick pullorum	5,570	3,192

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

Meat and Dairy Industry

7. Slaughter of domestic animals decreased six percent in November.

MEAT INSPECTION November

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	23,999	803	377	8,594	6,897
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	2
Condemned post mortem					
Total	12	0	0	2	15
Partial	267	14	0	104	272
Visceral	4,946	49	0	2,635	954

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

8. There were 28,104 samples of ordinary milk examined in November, 6,086 more than were examined in October.

MILK INSPECTION
November

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,028
Samples examined	28,104
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	660
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,234
Plant inspections	2,935
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	174
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	424

Special Milk

Farm inspection	4
Samples examined	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	10
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	13
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	46
Samples examined	82
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	7
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

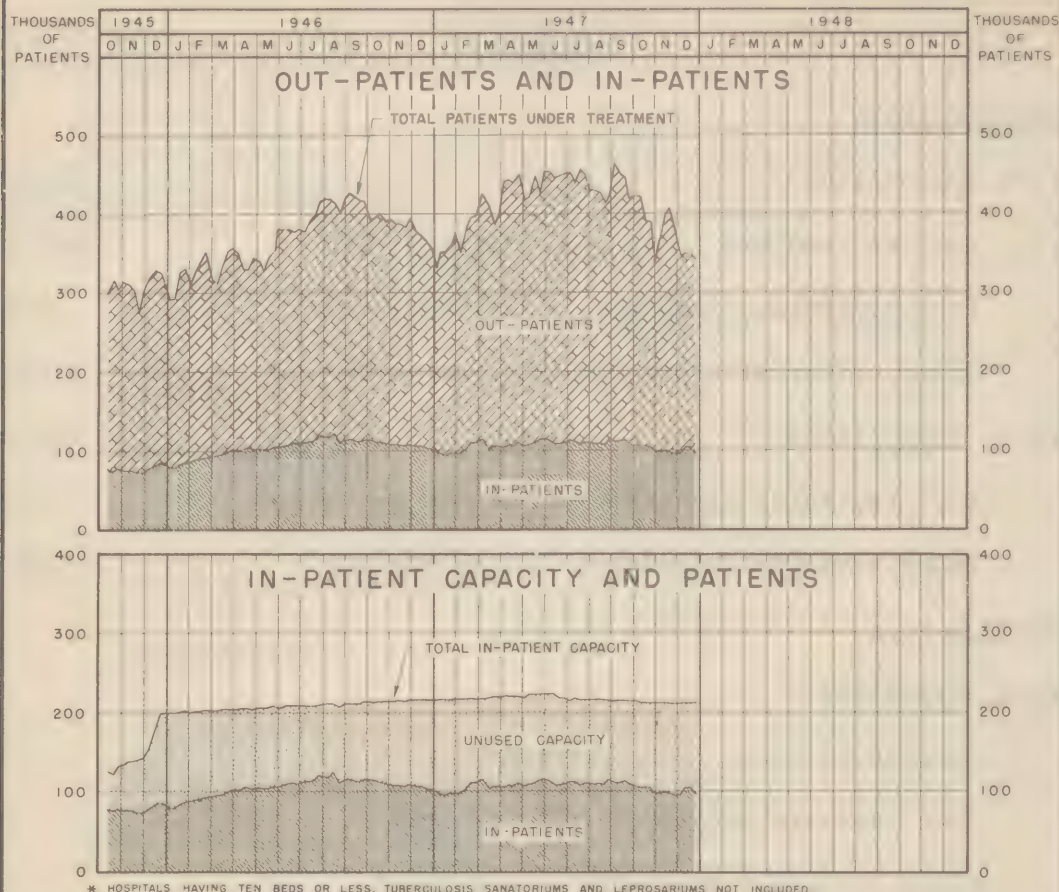
SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

9. There were 3,390 hospitals with a capacity of 212,256 beds of which 96,621 were occupied on 31 December compared with 3,406 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,315 of which 95,425 were occupied on 28 November.

HOSPITAL CAPACITY AND PATIENTS*

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
G H Q · SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 99

Nursing Affairs

10. A program which will afford 200 Japanese nurses 160 hours of instruction and supervised ward demonstrations in modern nursing techniques was initiated in several Occupation Forces hospitals.

11. A recruiting program for nursing-school candidates was started among fourth year Tokyo high-school students. Each week a program consisting of an educational film, a lecture and a question period will be presented at six schools.

Dental Affairs

12. Persons accused of revealing examination questions to candidates for dental licensure received the following punishment in December:

- (1) The president of the Japan Dental Association was removed and his license was revoked.
- (2) Another official of the Association was removed from all boards, committees and councils, and his license was revoked.
- (3) Two professors of dentistry were permitted to resign from the faculty; their licenses were suspended for two months.
- (4) Three students were barred from taking the next two examinations.

13. One hundred fifty-eight of the 411 candidates who took the examination were successful. All had failed the spring examination.

SUPPLY

Production

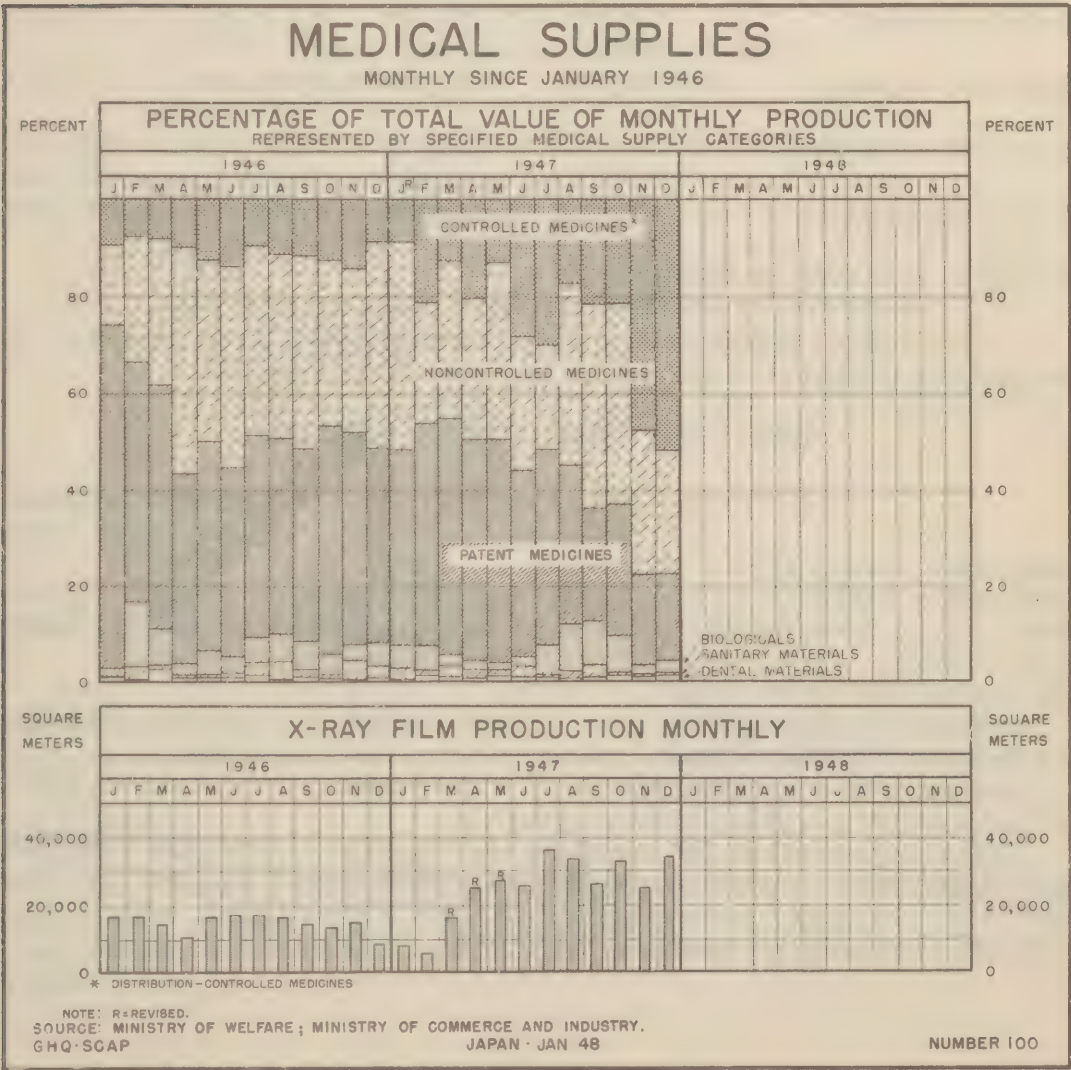
14. The total value of medical and dental supplies manufactured rose to 761,816,076 in December, a ¥ 49,497,645 increase over November production.

Production increased in all items reported except non-controlled medicines and sanitary rubber goods.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES
(yen)

	November	December
Controlled medicines	319,691,088	369,836,423
Noncontrolled medicines	202,480,741	185,100,041
Patent medicines	129,263,823	131,025,192
Biologicals	12,854,905	18,441,672
Medical instruments	14,480,933	16,675,711
Dental materials	6,215,352	7,748,067
Dental instruments	11,974,252	17,563,243
Sanitary materials	3,703,041	4,541,462
Sanitary rubber goods	11,654,296	10,894,265

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



15. Drug production in December showed the following comparison with November output:

- (1) Sulfathiazole: 5,930 kilograms, a 3,830-kilogram or 182-percent increase.
- (2) Bismuth subsalicylate: 818 liters, a 419-liter decrease.
- (3) Mapharsen: 126 kilograms, a five-kilogram decrease.
- (4) Penicillin: 5,972,070,000 oxford units, a 1,994,190,000-unit increase.

16. In the month's penicillin output, surface cultivation accounted for 5,017,350,000 oxford units and submerged cultivation for 954,720,000 oxford units. At present six plants are using the submerged method, one of them producing for the first time in December.

17. Production of biologicals increased by ¥ 5,586,767 from the previous month to a total value of ¥ 18,441,672 in December.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in December</u>		<u>On Hand 31 December</u>	
	<u>Crude</u> <u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished</u> <u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude</u> <u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished</u> <u>Vaccine</u>
Cholera	9,000	9,000	914,300	4,428,270
Typhus	-	670,740	-	1,177,107
Triple typhoid	120,000	2,203,900	2,161,500	6,878,500
Smallpox (doses)	2,574,525	655,925	16,830,095	1,096,070
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	30,000	-	220,000
Diphtheria toxoid	5,347,700	2,623,700	5,957,600	1,580,380

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. DDT concentrate and 10 percent DDT dust from American and Japanese concentrates gained in production in December.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	2,000	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	3,000	2,822
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,649	2,452
DDT dusters	each	7,580	0
10 percent DDT dust (from American concentrate)	pound	124,000	368,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	-	116,820
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	173,204	155,378
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	11,136	16,862

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy equipment in December totaled 547 units, a 43.6-percent increase over the previous month's production. Numbers of machines produced were: X-ray, 157; ultrashortwave, 49; ultraviolet ray, 81; infrared ray, 40; luminous screens, 35; intensifying screens, 173; and electrosurgical units, 12.

20. December X-ray film production totaled 34,507 square meters, 9,467 square meters over November production.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	736	418
6 x 6	0	1,321
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	1,479	1,630
5 x 7	730	1,674
8 x 10	2,141	5,690
10 x 12	15,434	17,224
11 x 14	1,638	2,038
14 x 17	2,818	4,966
Dental	762	602
35 millimeter (roll)	24,660	37,329

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

21. Cotton sanitary goods manufactured in December compared with November production figures as follows:

- (1) Gauze: 53,775 pounds, a decrease of 5,535 pounds.
- (2) Bandage cloth: 49,877 pounds, an increase of 14,994 pounds
- (3) Absorbent cotton: 209,252 pounds, a 52,622-pound decrease.

Production of cotton goods was hampered by electric power shortages.

22. Glass syringe production of 401,552 pieces was lower than the previous month's production by 35,448 items.

23. Laboratory animals supplied during December numbered 2,411 guinea pigs, 817 rats, 1,763 rabbits and 29,464 white mice. All figures except those for white mice are below the November supply.

Distribution

24. Former Japanese Army and Navy supplies sold during December were valued at ¥ 5.871,262, an 18-percent decrease from the previous month. The decline was due to reduction of available stocks.

25. Other medical supplies sold in December are shown in the following list in comparison with November sales:

- (1) Surgical instruments: ¥ 16,073,370, a 28.6-percent increase.
- (2) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver: ¥ 20,309,040, a 23-percent increase.
Dental gold: 220,360 grams, almost 3 2/3 times the November figure.
Silver and silver alloys: 16,045 grams, a 50-percent decline.
- (3) Rubber medical items: ¥ 5,648,925, a decrease of approximately 39 percent.
- (4) Controlled medicines: ¥ 227,096,941, a 72-percent increase.

26. Drug distribution in December showed increases for sulfathiazol, penicillin and santonin but decreases in sales of sulfadiazine and the venereal disease control drugs, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate.

DRUG DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Mapharsen	gram	7,377.4	2,442.0
Bismuth subsalicylate injection	cubic centimeter	479,734.5	43,200.0
Sulfathiazole	tablet	3,835,700.0	5,023,560.0
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,846,000.0	2,437,500.0
Penicillin	oxford unit	2,352,210,000.0	2,952,180,000.0
Santonin	tablet	2,500,000.0	5,506,000.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

NARCOTICS

27. On 31 December there were 88,364 persons registered to handle narcotics.

28. There were 26 thefts of narcotics, one loss of supplies through flood and one through fire during December.

29. Of 60 persons arrested in December for narcotics violations, 14 were registered and 46 were unregistered.

Penalties for registrants varied from a ¥ 500 fine to six months' penal servitude, and for unregistered persons from a ¥ 200 fine to a three-year sentence.

30. Three persons were arrested in December for illegal cultivation of marihuana. One violator received a ¥ 5,000 fine.

31. As a result of routine inspections by narcotics agents, 85 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations during December.

32. A case in which 17 defendants were charged with smuggling seven and a half tons of opium into Japan in 1945 was concluded 27 December.

Twelve defendants who appealed to the Osaka Appeals Court lost the appeal and suffered the lower Osaka Court's sentences ranging from 8 to 12 months' imprisonment. The five who did not appeal are serving sentences handed down 31 October 1946.

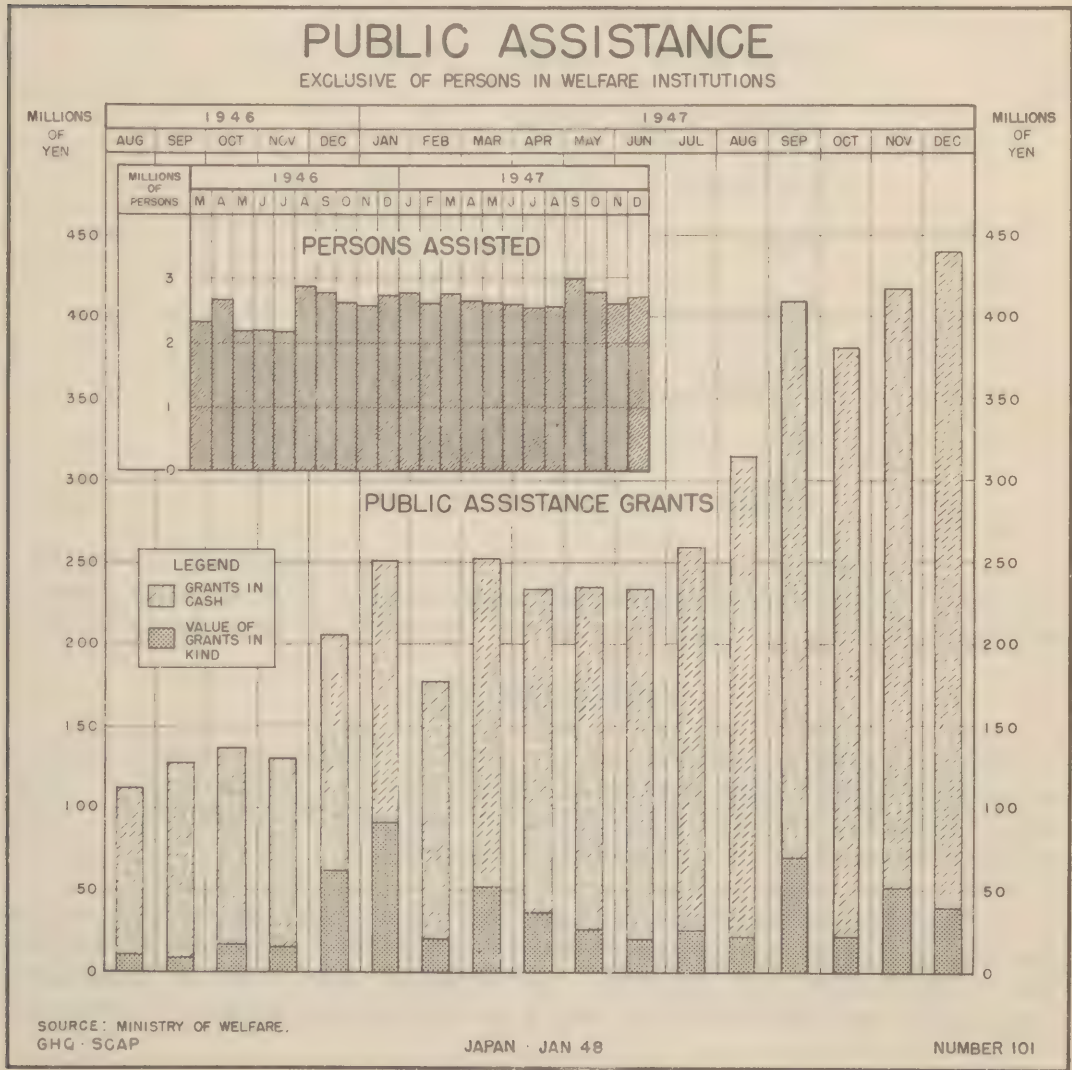
33. The Government increased narcotics personnel in population centers where illegal trafficking is believed to exist. One prefecture employed eight additional clerks to free its agents for investigative activities.

34. Physicians supplying narcotics to an addict can no longer escape prosecution by pleading ignorance of the person's addiction. The Ministries of Welfare and Justice issued strict instructions in December to procurators stressing the criminality of the supplier of drugs, previously often given suspended sentences while addicts were punished.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

35. Welfare payments in December increased to ¥ 399,638,024 as compared with revised figures of ¥ 366,094,622 for November. Assistance in kind decreased from ¥ 50,782,811 in November to ¥ 39,704,857 in December. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,841,273 of whom 138,623 were in institutions.



36. Five LARA shipments containing 267.5 tons of clothing, food, medicine and miscellaneous relief supplies were received from 12 to 26 January.

37. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies during 1948, was extended in many prefectures until 15 February so that more persons might be reached.

By 23 January ¥ 466,215,772 or 68.4 percent of the ¥ 681,500,000 quota had been collected with four prefectures over-subscribed, eight reporting 100-percent collections, 15 from 50 to 100 percent, 13 less than 50-percent collections and five prefectures abstaining completely from the drive. One prefecture did not report.

Rations for Foreign Nationals

38. The food rationing policy for foreign nationals was changed on 9 January to recognize physiological needs of the persons involved. In addition to the full Japanese ration, foreigners can purchase one of two supplementary rations, "A" or "B," the one suitable to oriental tastes and habits, the other to occidental standards. The new system eliminates the necessity for stocking three dietaries.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTARY RATIONS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>"A"</u>	<u>"B"</u>
Sugar	pound	1.32	0
Butter	pound	0	1.98
Wheat flour	pound	4.96	4.13
Canned goods	pound	5	7
Soy sauce	pint	1.14	0
Rice	kilogram	4.4	0
Edible oil	pint	1.14	1.14
Potatoes	pound	8.267	24.80
Beef, lean	pound	0	1.65

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

A certificate of registry from the respective consular office is needed to purchase the supplementary ration. Koreans desiring to remain in Japan are given the same rations as Japanese.

SOCIAL SECURITY

39. Appeal referees for the Welfare Pension and Health Insurance programs were appointed in all but two prefectures. They will implement recent legislation by assuring the democratic right of fair hearing to all interested parties.

40. The Ministry of Welfare set up a separate section in the Insurance Bureau to handle Seamen's Insurance, heretofore administered by the Pension Section. Addition of unemployment insurance provisions accounts for the rapid growth of the seamen's program.

REPATRIATION

41. Repatriates to Japan, charted on next page, numbered 928 from 1 January through 29 January. Of these, 469 returned from Netherlands East Indies, 253 from China, 138 from Southeast Asia, 38 from South Korea, 27 from the Ryukyus and one each from Manchuria, North Korea and the Pacific Ocean Area.

In the same period 485 repatriates were evacuated to the Ryukyus.

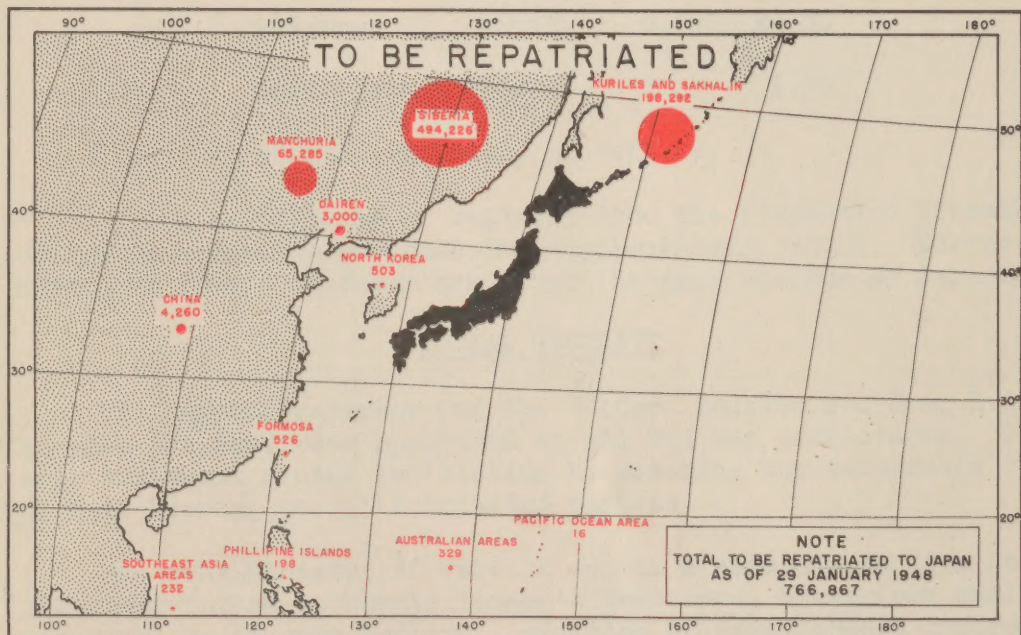
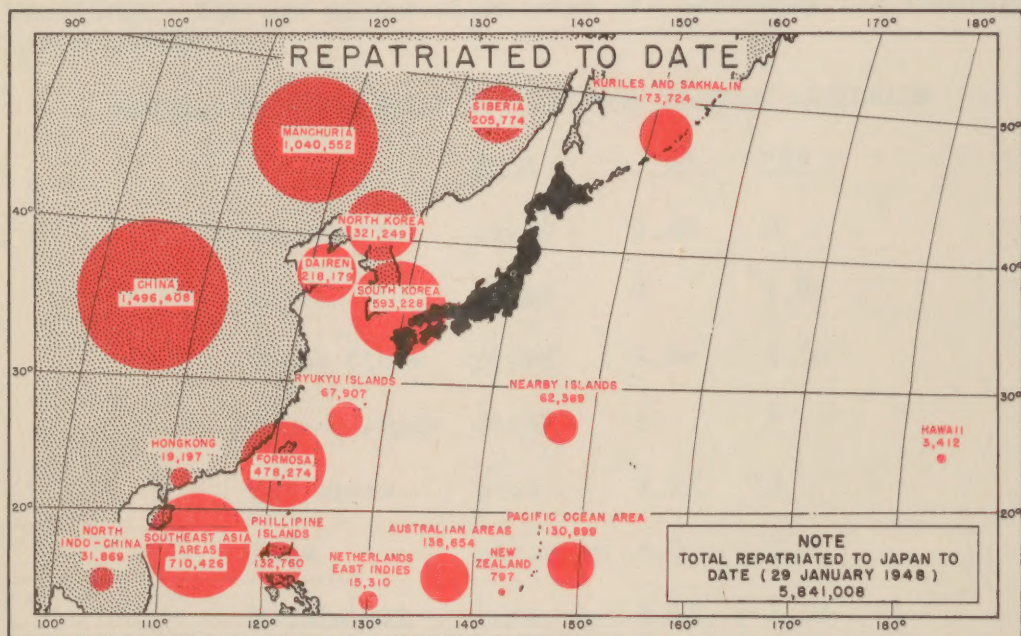
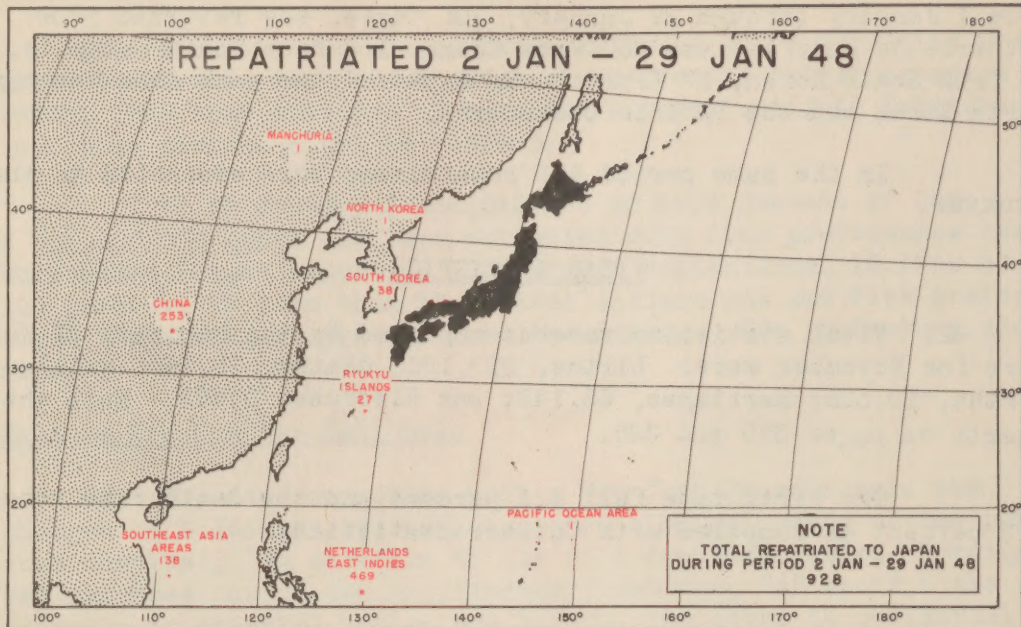
VITAL STATISTICS

42. Vital statistics records reported by the Ministry of Welfare for November were: births, 213,186; deaths, 79,143; stillbirths, 10,525; marriages, 65,142; and divorces, 5,662. Note the charts on pages 325 and 326.

The birth rate fell 5.1 percent and the death rate rose 4.2 percent as compared with October statistics.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 29 JANUARY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
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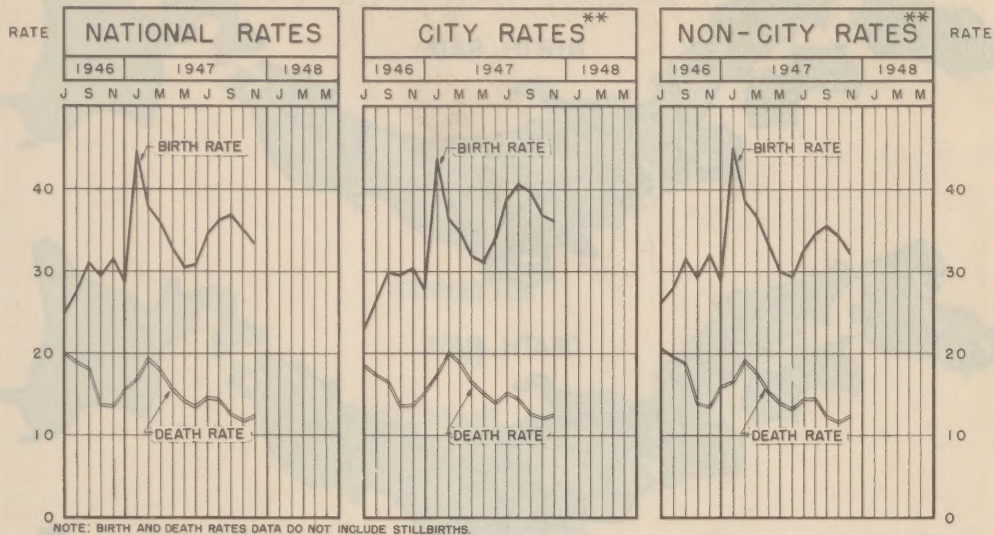
NUMBER 102

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

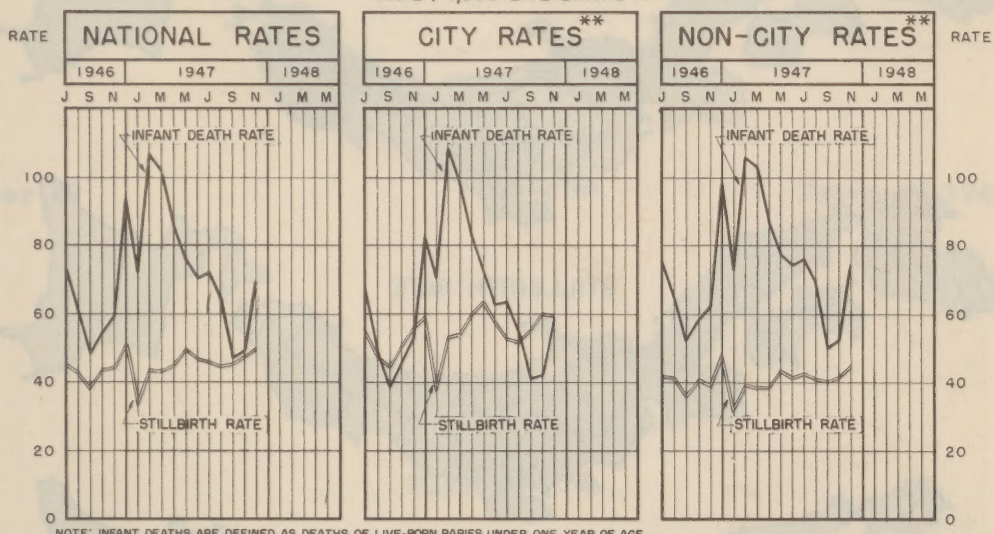
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



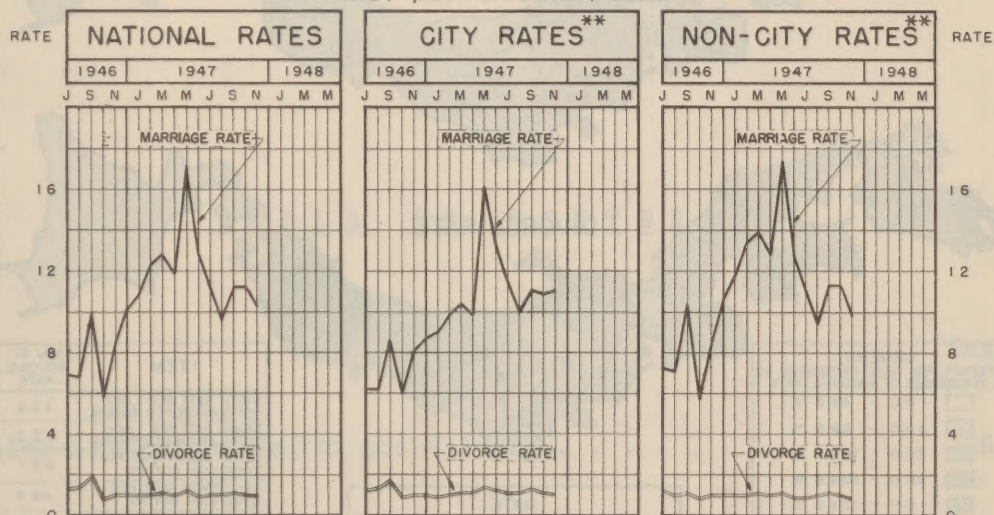
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.

** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 103

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

NOVEMBER 1947



LEGEND	
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE	
	0.0 - 49.9 %
	50.0 - 69.9 %
	70.0 - 89.9 %
	90.0 - 109.9 %
	110.0 - 129.9 %
	130.0 - 149.9 %
	150.0 % AND OVER

NOTE
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, MARRIAGE RATE
AND DIVORCE RATE DATA ARE BASED ON
1 JULY 1947 POPULATION ESTIMATES.

ITEM	NOV 47 NATIONAL RATE
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	33.3
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	12.3
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	69.1
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	49.4
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	10.2
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	0.9

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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JAPAN · JAN 48

NUMBER 104